

MUDIT JAIN

census / cultural settings

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Simple Regⁿ system is largest demographic survey for mortality & fertility indicators.

- ① CBR : 21.8 (2011), 22.1 (2010) = ↓ 0.3,
- ② Max (CBR) in UP (28), Min (CBR) in Kerala (15)

③ Rural crude birth rate decline > Urban.

- ④ CDR : 7.1 (2011), 7.2 (2010) = ↓ 0.1
Max in Orissa (8.5), Min in delhi (4.3)
Female CDR decline > Male's.

- ⑤ IMR 44 (not 42) from 47 (2010)
Max in MP : 59, Min Kerala (12)
Rural decline = 14, Urban decline = 10
→ = (48) → = (29)

- ⑥ OSMR is 55, ↓d by 4 points. OSMR decline > inf

- ⑦ Sex ratio at birth = 906
Chatt ↑ (991), Punjab (↓) (841).

- ⑧ Child sex ratio : Chatt (1018), Haryana (836) (11 ↑)

- ⑨ Marriage age avg 21.2, illegal % ↓d to 3.7

- ⑩ TFR : 2.4, ↑↑ in Bihar (3.6), ↓ (Tamil : 1.7)
Attained by 10 states AP, TN, KAR, KER, delhi, Pun
WB, HP, JAK, Maha.

Rural TFR = 2.7, Urban = 1.9.

- (ii) Only 67% get medical attenⁿ at delivery.

Birth rate Map

- 19/1st: S. states have ↓, coastal too, hills too.
- 24/2nd: UK, S/W andhra, pockets of Kar / Maha.
- 29/3rd: Assam, Megha, Chattisgarh, Most of UP / MP / Raj.
- 4th: Bihar, W. UP, N. MP, Vindhya etc.

IMR Map

<40 1st / 41-60 / 61-70 / 71+

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- 1st: W. coast is good, Maha, South, WB, hills.
 2nd: Plat interiors, assam, Megha, Most (UP)
 3rd: S.E. raj, Most of MP, S. Orissa etc.
 4th:

DR

Highest near coasts (Maha, E-coast) & pockets of plat int like S. kaz.

lowest at hills, NE [assam, Mani, Mizo etc]

Rest of Ind in 2nd & 3rd range of 7-9.

Popn: 0-14: 29.5%, 14-59: 62.5%, 60+ 8%.
 <35 = 65%, <25 = 50%, 0-4 = 9.7%.

dependents = 37.5%.

0-14	M > F by 1.2%.
15-59	M < F by 0.6%.
60+	M < F by 0.7%.

39% of rural pop & 33% of urban: dependents

Us = 9.7% of total.

M(Us) = 9.9%, F(Us) = 9.5%.

Chatt, delhi, MP have $U_s(F) \geq U_s(M)$.

Bihar has 13.2% Popn as U_s .

Hindi belt has $U_s \% > 10$ (↑↑ %).

Oldies 8%.

F(60+) = 8.4%. Male (60+) = 7.7%.

More % of 60+ in rural than urban.

Kerala has max 60+ (12.6). Delhi has min (5.9%).

SR 940.

World SR: 984.

>1000 in top 10 popn nation in US, Japan, Russia, Brazil.

↑ tng for China, Indonesia, Nigeria.

✓ Ind (940) > China only among top 10.

✓ Ind 6th/9 in subcontinent. Better than China, Afghanistan & Bhutan. (ABC) India

✓ Myanmar, Nepal & SL have 1000+.

sex ratio ↓d continuously from 1901 to 1951.

1951
945

4m 972 to 945. It ↑d to 946 in 1951 but fall to 941 in 1961, upto 930 in 1971 & raised in 1981 to 934 to fall to 927 in 1991.

927 (91) → 33 (2001) → 40 (2011).

SR ↓d only in 6 states/UT : JK, Guj, Bihar, DAN, DAD, Lakshadweep.

✓ ① Few have stagnant SR since 1951 : AP, Haryana, Kar etc.

✓ ② ↑d in Assam, Kerala, Punjab, WB.

✓ ③ ↓d in Bihar, Guj, Orissa.

* Among 29 (1d SR's) 18 have ↑d by 10 pb atleast.

* 11th plan target for CSR = 935. 12th Plan 950.

Best : Kerala, TN, AP

worst : Haryana (despite tng), J&K, (Sikkim).

Comparison with 940 mark :-

↑ in south : < 940 only for A&N.

centrals : < 940 " " Gujarat. MP = 940

N/E : < 940 for Arun, Sikkim.

North : > 940 only for UK & Himachal.

[CSR] $\uparrow$ only for 7 states. highly opp to

SR's depend.

Id for ⁽⁸³⁰⁾ Hary, ⁽⁸⁴⁶⁾ Punjab, ⁽⁸⁶⁷⁾ Himachal, ⁽⁸⁶⁷⁾ Chandr, ⁽¹⁰⁾ Guj, ⁽²²⁾ A&N, ⁽⁴⁾ T.N. Had $\downarrow$ bases. ⁽²⁸⁾

* 945 $\rightarrow$ 927 $\rightarrow$ 914. $\downarrow$ eng since 1951 continuously

for 976 to 914. 62 pb drop.

* CSR : Mizo (971) > Megha (970) > Chatt (964)

* CSR > 950 for 9 SAUT only (18 in 2001).

In 2001 SR of EAG : 927. non-Eag : 952

* 10 cr + state in 2001 : UP

* " " " " " 2001 : UP > Maha > Bihar.

* N/E all in lakhs except Assam (3.1 cr)

* 1 cr + : 20, < cr : 15 10 lakh - 1 cr : 10
< 10 lakh : 5.

* 181 mn added in decade (17.64% $\uparrow$). 1 aurb/yr
1 Brazil in a decade. **CIVIL BPB**

* China (20%), Ind (17.5%), US (4.5%), Indo, Brazil, Pak, Bang, Nigeria, Russia, Japan.

* Ind (Land: POP = 2.4% : 17.5%) US : (7.4% : 4.5%)

* China's AGR = 0.5%. India's = 1.64%. (overtake by 2030)

* Pak, Nigeria GR > India's.

* Youth bulge (Ind) vs youth dearth (Russia).

* > 25% decadal growth: Bihar, Megha, Arun, DAD, PAN, Puduch.

* since 1911-21, 1st tym less Popn added than Prev decade.

(sharpest decadal decline (3.9%) from 21.54 $\rightarrow$ 17.64.

decreasing since 1961-71 (24.8) to present.

* UP (16%) > Maha (9%) > Bihar (9%) > Bengal (8%) > AP > MA

* UK, JK, Delhi < 1%.

* EAGs (Raj, UK, UP, MP, Bihar, Jhar, Chatt, Orissa) = $\approx$ 45% popn

* EAG DGR = 20.92% (4m 25%)

* N-EAG 1) = 15% (4m 19%)

* EAG GR was stagnant at $\approx 25\%$ since (1971-2001), while NEAG fell from 1971-Present.
* Expected to see more drastic decadal falls now on.

* Among EAG, Orissa has meagre 14% decadal.

* " NEAG, Guj, Bihar, UP, J&K > 17.6%.

* Kerala has only 4.86% growth (decadal).

* South, HP, Punjab, WB, Orissa, Maha; DGR $\approx 11-16\%$.

* Naga had +62% in 2001. now -ve.

* DAD, DAN $\approx 50\%$ ↑.

* Delhi had highest fall of 26% from 46 to 20%.

* 17 have DGR < avg.

Total added: 181 mn. 0-6: 158 mn > Nigeria.

No of 0-6 children: UP > Bihar > Maha > MP > Raj. etc.

" " " " Min in: Laksha < DAD < AAN < DAN etc.

Max fall in UP. Max ↑ in Bihar.

* 0-6 = 13.1% of total Popn

Except J&K, % of (0-6) to state/UT Popn ↓ d. → rising fertility

* only J&K, Bihar & Megha has > 16% Popn in (0-6)

Density

① 324 → 382.

② world: 46.

③ inter-reg differences. Delhi > 11000/km². Arun: 17.

④ Delhi > Chandigarh > Puducherry > DAD > Laksha (all UTs in top 5)

⑤ states: (6-9): Bihar > WB > Kerala > UP.

⑥ Min: Arun < AAN < Mizo < JK < Sikkim.

Linguistic Diversity

People's Linguistic Survey of India: 780 langs.

= sch lang + 480 tribal lang + 80 coastal + reg lang
(Khandeshi, Tulu, Odra, Mewati etc) + int'l lang spoken in India

migration → ↑ multilingualism. (+ve),
 globalisation → ↑ acculturation. (-ve)
 ↓ eco power → non recogn'n. (e.g. Tulu etc).

* **Asin (90)**, **Maha**, **Mij > 50**, **Odisha (47)**. **WB (38)**.
 * **WB is richest in terms of scripts.**

// * **census** reports only those lang which have
 > 10000 **native speakers.**

* **Hindi (41%)**, **Bengali (8%)**, **Telugu (7)**, **Marathi (7)**, **Tamil**
Urdu (5), **Gujarati (4%)** etc.

* **Bhili (Raj, MP)**, **Khandeshi (Maha)**, **Oran (Jhar, A&N)**,
Tulu (Kaz), **Urdi (MP, Chatt)** have more
 speakers than **Bodo (Sch lang)**.

* **Cultural regions** based on lang / religion / customs
Ladakh cultural reg, **Kashmiri Muslim CR**, **Sikh-**
Gurumukhi, **Kinnauri - dev Bhoji**, **Hindu-Hindi**,
Bengali, **Hindu-tribal**, **Mixed N/E**, **Marathi**, **Dravidian**

* **Language as determinant of cultural regions:**
 Many diff people / culture settled here (cent → assimila)
 → diff lang / cultures.

① **Indo-Aryan** : N/Ind (UK, Haryana, W-UP are
 Primary "Kharī Boli" regions) & offshoots are Hindi
 belt regions, **Marathi**, **Assamese**, **Bihari**, **Punjabi** etc
Urdu **Hindi: (40%)**

② **Dravidian (22%)**

③ **Austro family** by tribals → **Munda (Santhali) Branch**
Mon-Khmer (Khasi, Nicobari)

④ **Sino-Tibetan** in Him belt

→ **Tibeto-Himalayan** (**Lahauli**, **Kinnauri**, **Lepcha** in
Bhojia, **Ladakhi**, **Balti (J&K)**)

→ **North Assamese & Asin** (**Aber**, **Mishmi**, **Dajla**, **Miz**)

→ **Assami-Myanmari** **Bodo**, **Naga**, **Assamese**, **Xaxa**.

Linguistic boundaries are not demarcated but transitional

Linguistic diversity.

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	Main Language	Minority Language
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Hindi, Assamese, Adi, Apatani, Bhoti, Champati and Nishi	State Government claims that there no language has been recognised as a minority language.
2.	Andaman & Nicobar	Hindi	Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Nicobari, Kurukh/Oraon
3.	Assam	Assamese	Bengali, Sadri, Hindi, Manipuri, Mishing, Karbi, Garo, Bodo, Nepali, Hmar
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Telugu	Urdu, Hindi, Oriya, Tamil, Kannad, Marathi.
5.	Orissa	Oriya	Hindi, Telugu, Santhali, Kui, Urdu, Bengali, Gujarati
6.	U.P.	Hindi	Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi
7.	Uttarakhand	Hindi	Urdu, Punjabi, Nepali
8.	Karnataka	Kannad	Urdu, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Marathi, Tulu, Lamani, Hindi, Konkani and Gujarati
9.	Kerala	Malayalam	Tamil, Kannad, Konkani
10.	Gujarat	Gujarati	Hindi, Marathi, Sindhi, Urdu, Telugu, Malayalam, Oriya, Tamil.
11.	Goa	Konkani	Marathi, Hindi, Kannad, Urdu, Malayalam
12.	Chhattisgarh	Hindi	Bengali, Oriya, Telugu, Marathi, Gondi, Kurukh, Halabi, Urdu
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Dogri, Kashmiri	Urdu, Hindi, Punjabi, Ladakhi, Balti
14.	Jharkhand	Hindi	Bengali, Urdu, Santhali, Kharia, Mundari, Ho, Kurukh, Oriya, Kurmali, Khortha.
15.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil	Telugu, Kannad, Urdu, Malayalam, Hindi, Gujarati
16.	Tripura	Bengali	Hindi, Kokborok, Chakma, Mogh, Halam, Manipuri, Vishnu Priya Manipuri
17.	West Bengal	Bengali	Hindi, Santhali, Urdu, Nepali, Oriya, Telugu.
18.	Punjab	Punjabi, Hindi	Urdu

1H 1M 1G 1K

18.	Punjab	Punjabi, Hindi	Urdu
19.	Biha:	Hindi	Urdu, Bengali
20.	M.P.	Hindi	Bhili/Bhilodi, Gond, Marathi, Urdu, Oriya
21.	Manipur	Manipuri	Thado, Paite, Tongkhul, Hmar, <u>Mizo</u> , <u>Hindi</u> , <u>Nepali</u> , <u>Mao</u> , <u>Kuki</u> , <u>Bengali</u>
22.	Maharashtra	Marathi	Urdu, Hindi, Gujarati, Kannad, Telugu, Bhili, Khandeshi
23.	Mizoram	Mizo	Bengali, Tripuri, Nepali, <u>Hindi</u> , Hmar, Pawai, Chakma.
24.	Meghalaya	Gar, Khasi	Assamese, Bengali, <u>Hindi</u> , <u>Hajong</u> , <u>Nepali</u> , Koch, Rabha, Sinteng.
25.	Rajasthan	Hindi	Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Gujarati, Bhili/Bhilodi
26.	Sikkim	<u>Nepali</u>	<u>Lepcha</u> , <u>Limbu</u> , <u>Bhotia</u> , <u>Hindi</u> , <u>Sherpa</u> , Tamang, Newari, Gureng.
27.	Haryana	Hindi	Punjabi and Urdu
28.	HP	Hindi	Lahuli, Bhoti, Punjabi, Kinnauri.
29.	Chandigarh	Hindi	Punjabi
30.	Daman & Diu	Gujarati	Hindi, Marathi
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Gujarati, Konkani	Hindi, Marathi
32.	Delhi	Hindi	Punjabi, Urdu, Sindhi, Telugu, Tamil, Bengali
33.	Nagaland	Ao	Angami, <u>Kuki</u> , <u>Lotha</u> , <u>Sema</u> , <u>Chokri</u> , <u>Konyak</u>
34.	Pudducherry	Tamil	Hindi, Malayalam, French, Arabic, Telugu, Sanskrit
35.	Lakshadweep	Malayalam, Mahl,	----

Religion as cultural determinant

Hindu (80.5), Muslim (13.4), Christ (2.3), Sikh (1.9),
Buddh (.8), Jain (.4), others (.6).

Neelgagan
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* Hindus minority in JK, Punjab, Laksha, MMM, Arun.

* Muslim Majority in JK, Laksha, sizeable in Assam, WB, UP, Kerala.

* Christ maj in Naga, Mizo, Mega, Mani. ↑ in Goa, A & N, Ker, Arun.

* Buddhism in Maha, Kar, UP, WB. Sikkim (28%), Arun (13%), A Mizo (8%) have emerged top 3 states in terms of having max % Buddhs.

* Jains 90% in Maha, Raj, MP, Guj, Kar, UP, Delhi

* SR by Religion: Hindu (931), Muslim (936), Christ (1009), Jain (940), Buddh (953), Sikh (893), other [99]

* Literacy: Hindu (avg), Muslim (< avg), Christ > avg, Sikh (slight > avg), Jains ↑↑↑, buddh ↑.

Historical perspective of source

BS Caha :- earliest arrivals.

① Negritors (Negritos): small height, flat nose, black skin colour, bulbous forehead, small chin.

Nicebaris, andamanese (Jarawa etc), South states.

② Proto australoids probably Ym Aus. (Negritos). Brown to dark brown, less hair, curly hair, short stature. Bhil, gond, Santhals (central tribes).

③ Mongoloids Ym E. Asia & S.E. Asia → W & E Himalayas
→ Palaeo: most primitive type. Brown, short/medium, scanty hair, oblique eyes. [N/E: dafra, misti, bodo etc].
→ Tibeto: Bhutan, HP, Ladakh, Sikkim, UK. Long stature, yellow, hairy, oblique eyes: Bhutia, gorkha, Kinnamuis etc.

④ Mediterranean: Palaeo, medi, Oriental.

Palaeo (Medium, long head, brown) Svindhayas.

Medi (Medium, olive brown, long head). Haryana, Punjab, UP, Maha.

Oriental (common except white complexⁿ). Pun, Har, W. UP, S. UK etc.

⑤ Western Brachycephals

① Alpinoids (Pre-vedic aryanes) scattered in E, W, S.
Medium, round face, st long hairs, fair

② Dinarics (coorg, kothianar) long stature, brown, long face. Ouy, Mahe, AP, Kar etc.

③ Azymenoids (4m armenia) Persis. short/med, hairy.

⑥ Nordics (vedic Aryans) : 4m N/W → shifted dravidian
4m N/W plains to south. tall, fair, built, blond, blue eyes.

* LE : 67.14. Male 66. F : 68.3.

* TOP(S) [HK, San Marino, Swiss, Japan, Iceland].

* Bottom(S) [Sierra Leone < Lesotho < Guinea Bissau < CAR < DRG].

* Kerala has 77 (F), MP (M) : 59. [Ind's Max n Min]

* world (68)

Literacy

74.04%. 4m 12%. in 1951. 82 (M), 65 (F).
cadet
youth literacy : 83 %.

TOP 5 (Ker > Lak > Mizo > Goa > Tripura).

Min 5 (Bihar < Arun < Raj < Jhar < AP).

Bottom States have ↑↑ M-F gap of 25% - 30%.

NE abv avg except Arun (66), Assam (73).

Mizo (91) > Tripura (87) > Sikkim (82) etc.

Popⁿ Policies

① Family planning prog 1952. 1st in world. ② 1976 NPP (framed only), 1983 (N health policy). ③ NPP 2000

(aims : immediate (↓ unmet demand, ↓ IMR/MMR, ↑ institutional
Medium term (TFR 2.1 by 2010). Long : susta. Popⁿ by 2045.
It formed Popⁿ Statⁿ Fund, NP commiⁿ for monitoring,
National socio-demographic goals (IMR, MMR, UIP, Registrar,
births, delayed marriages, social welfare etc).

② Probs : IMR, MMR, contraceptive use only by 56% women, early mar

③ other measures like health policies, mnrega etc.

Sex ratio among tribes = 990 (2011), 978 (2001)

States wtd no ST = Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Delhi, Pondicherry,

~~Assam~~, Manipal, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Kerala ST's SR > 1000 (11) N/E-ANTS

JK has min ST's SR of 924.

ST % to total Popn

MAX: Laksh (94.8) > Mizoram (94.4) > Naga (80s) > Megha (80s) > Assam (35)

Total ST 2011 = 104 millions

94 (Rural) 10 (Urban)

ST have -ve growth rate in Assam, Naga, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep (in rural areas).

All urban areas of ST had +ve decadal change with Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Assam, Naga showing high +ve change indicating R → U migration.

Assam has only 7.5% of its popn as ST.

Major Tribal Regions

wtd 40+% popn as ST = Assam, Megha, Naga, Lakshadweep, Mizoram

" 20-40% " " = MP, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Sikkim, Manipur, Tripura.

" 10-20% = Gujarat, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Assam, Goa

5-10% = WB, Assam, Maharashtra, Karnataka, AP

≤ 5% = Kerala, TN, Uttarakhand, UP, Bihar

Only 1 change in map of 2001-2011 with addition of Goa into dist of ST Popn 10-20% from prev NIL.

MP + Chhattisgarh has max PVTG (77 lakh) > Uttarakhand > Jharkhand > Andhra Pradesh > Maharashtra.

Name	Popn	Area
(1) Bhil	1.26 cr	central + <u>tripura</u> + <u>ch nag</u>
(2) Gond	1.08 cr	central + <u>south</u> + <u>chote nag</u>
(3) Santhal	58 lakh	Bihar, WB, Orisa, Jhar, <u>Tripu</u>
(4) Mina	38 lakh	Raj, MP
(5) Naikda etc	33 lakh	Kan, Raj, <u>Orissa</u> , <u>DAD, DAN</u> , <u>Maha</u> , <u>Goa</u>
(6) Oraon	31 lakh	central + ~~MP~~ CN - Maha
(7) Sugalis	20 lakh	AP
(8) Munda	19 lakh	Chota nagpur + MP
(9) Naga	18 "	Naga
(10) Khond	13 "	Bihar, WB, Jhar, Odisha.

BUS M₁N₂O₃S M₄N₅K

[Cultd ...]

- ④ comprehensive approach to Popⁿ stabilizⁿ
 ⑤ High focus district approach (284 districts).
 ⑥ 12th plan thrust areas (new conka, ASHAs, post partum sterilization, NHCs etc).
 ⑦ FYPs (1st: stock taking. 2nd: clinic approach. 3rd: edu^{red}. 4th: family planning. 5th: MNP, welfare. 6th also same. 7th: (↑d^{mean} age of marriage, 2 child, forced sterilizⁿ, incentives, socio-eco interventions etc).

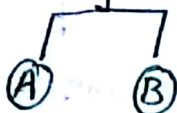
Migration

migrant census 2001 on place of birth basis.

Total migrants $\approx 30\%$.

- ① migrant within state : 84.2%
 " " districts : 70.3% (A)
 migrant inter-district : 29.7% (B)
 from other countries / international : 2% (3)
- ② inter-state : 13.8

$$\text{Migrant} = \text{①} + \text{②} + \text{③}$$



on basis of last residence

Total migrant = 30.6%

within state = 85.3

inter-state = 13.1

country level 1.6

inter district 27.8
 intra district 72.2

Reasons

- ① Male migrants : 33%
 ② female " : 67%
 ③ work related
 ④ biz
 ③ edu
 ⑥ marriage
 ⑦ moved after birth
 ⑧ " wid household
 ⑨ other

Total person 15

among male 38

among female 3

1
3
44

3

3

6

1

2

65

10

5

25

19

16

7

Reasons are social, economic, political.
 to understand dynamics of society better

Migrant study helps

Migrant { on base of birth place
 " " " residence

intra state is village $\Rightarrow$ town. (84%)

Pull factors of urban areas: emp, edu.

U $\rightarrow$ R: (suburbanization) & other reasons.

R $\rightarrow$ R (Intra) $>$ R $\rightarrow$ U.

Maharashtra stands at top of net migrants : 2.3 mn

delhi: 1.7 mn, guj $>$ Haryana.

UP, Bihar had largest net e-migran.

TN, AP, Kerala
outmigran (dry
regions, $\downarrow$ economic
prospects)

for 1st tym since 1921 U India added more to its popn
in a decade than rural India.

migran R $\rightarrow$ U is a reason. others are natural $\uparrow$ + declaran of new
urban areas.

$\hookrightarrow$ collapse of agri, related occupan. $\rightarrow$ despair $\rightarrow$ R $\rightarrow$ U.

U-R growth differential (CURGD) is highest in 2011 census $\Rightarrow$ 198 in
30 years.

Migran positives

- (1) economic prosperity, (2) social cohesion (3) urban diversity
 - (4) overcome reg imbalances (5) labour shortages (6) left behind
(7) 'social' remittances from U $\rightarrow$ R area (8) economic remittance ($\approx$ 10 bn\$ in 07)
- due to internal migran

challenges

- (1) absence of same & coherent policy framework
- (2) $\uparrow$ cost on HD due to poor labour conditions
- (3) $\downarrow$ healthcare, shelter, edu, food.
- (4) migrants constitute a floating & invisible popn altering b/w
source & destination & remaining on periphery of society.
- (5) census do not record short term migrant data, do not
completely cover secondary reasons for migration.
- (6) regulations & admin procedures exclude migrants from
access to legal rights, pub serv, social protecⁿ
- (7) lack of pol representan, housing, residency rights, pay.

discrimination based on ethnicity, religion, class, gender.

⑦ short term migrant a/c for around 15-100 mn unaccounted migrant generally of SC/ST/OBC → resource conflicts.

female: 90%
In 60% female migrant due to marriage: 91% of rural female migrants due to marriage. 61% of urban
" " " " " " 65% of total female.

⑧ there are ≈ 15 mn child migrants. 44% of India 2% of male.

Policy recommendation

- ① mainstream migrant in policies & plans like FYP, JNNURM city development plans.
- ② portability of benefits so that migrants too avail social protection, pub services etc.
- ③ design targetted components & outreach strategies for migrants.
- ④ pro-poor backward area dev, livelihood, land access, social infra, flood sec, mgnrega
- ⑤ revise inter-state migrant workmen act (1979) for ?
I-SMWA
1979.
 - (a) a/c intra-state migrant
 - (b) monitor unregistered contractors.
 - (c) provn of public services
 - (d) guidelines for inter-state cooperan
 - (e) address social protecn
- ⑥ revise census / survey designs to inc. sex-disaggregated & age-disaggregated data on short term migration.
- ⑦ country wide mapping of internal migration.
- ⑧ a/c sector-wise contribution of migrants in diff industries
- ⑨ improve institutional preparedness & capacity building
- ⑩ migrant labour cells in state labour dept.
- ⑪ ensure proper banking access.

international migran

- (1) 2%. mainly IT → US, Canada, Aus, UK
- (2) PIOs in W. Asia, middle east, S. Arabia, Bahrain, Dubai.
Unskilled, semi skilled to oil exporting nations
- (3) It has impact on demographic structures, expenditure patterns, social structures, poverty levels, ↓ popn, ↑ dependency, & poverty.
- (4) migran to middle east ↑ rapidly b/w late 1970s & early 1980s. Late 80s it fell. ↑ again in 90s. now > 3mn.
- (5) source reg: Kerala, TN, AP, Punjab.
- (6) affected Kerala's employment indicators. ✓
- (7) remittances useful in financing trade balance & CAD.
- (8) Kerala: in 1990s 21% of income came from remittances. ✓